

REMARKS

The allowance of claims 4-6 and continued allowability of claim 3 are acknowledged appreciatively.

Nevertheless, the continued rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 102 for anticipation by the cited Lubin patent is traversed, because such rejection requires that every element of the claim be in the reference. In this case, claim 1 requires sending a precondition from a mainframe to a chip under test, but the reference Lubin patent does not.

The Action suggests that the claimed sending of a precondition from a mainframe to a chip to be tested is shown in Fig. 2 of the Lubin patent, but this is not the case. Fig. 2 of the patent shows detail of the visual discrimination measure 112 of Fig. 1, which receives signals from a CPU 114, but is not a chip under test nor the source of the signals to be tested. Instead, Fig. 1 of the patent shows a signal receiving section 130 that "... may receive signals from one or more devices such as a computer, a camera, a video recorder or various medical imaging devices" (col. 2, lines 56-58), which are not shown. Thus, the patent neither discloses sending a signal to the element to be tested nor suggests that the device may be a chip under test as disclosed, taught and claimed in claim 1.

As now claimed, the precondition results in GLPF signals from the chip that can then be analyzed for error between an eye diagram according to the GLPF signals and a specification that is, of course, based on the precondition. There is, therefore, necessary correlation between the sending of the precondition and the test results. As a result, because the Lubin patent neither discloses nor suggests the sending of a precondition for a resulting signal to be tested, the patent cannot make claim 1 obvious, either.

There are a number of other and substantial differences between the present invention and the Lubin '516 patent.

- (1) As to FIG. 1 of '516 patent, it discloses a signal processing system (110) consisting of a signal receiving section (130), a signal processing section (110), and input/output devices (120). In fact, all the elements of FIG. 1 in the '516 patent are different from the mainframe and chip under test of the present invention.
- (2) Furthermore, according to the detailed description of the '516 patent, the steps of the system operation should be:
 - The signal receiving section receives input data signals, which, if necessary, converts analog signals into digital;
 - The input/output devices provide inputs to the signal process section for processing the input data signals;
 - The signal processing section processes the signals.
- (3) It is obvious that the '516 patent does not include the steps of normalizing signal, analyzing the parameters error etc. The “precondition” is sent to the signal process section illustrated in FIG. 2, but not being sent from the devices in FIG. 2.
- (4) Moreover, the operation flows of the '516 patent and the present invention are different completely.

The rejection of Claim 2 under 35 USC§103 (a) was based on the '516 patent in view of U.S. Patent 4,268,861 (called '861 patent hereinafter). However, there also are a number of

substantial differences between the present invention and the references cited.

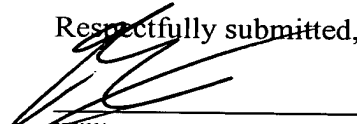
FIG. 2 of the '861 patent shows the shape of a two-dimensional spatial low-pass filter, which substitutes at each pel a weighted average of the lightness levels of surrounding pels out to a radius of 16 pels.

However, the shape of the weigh coefficients has no relationship with width, height, cross ratio of the eye diagram. FIG. 2 only discloses the relation between weigh coefficients for filter and pels.

In fact, there are no teaching or disclosure in the '516 and '861 patent related to eye diagram.

Based on the above differences, the '516 patent and '861 patent fail to prove that the Claims 1 and 2 of the present invention lacks novelty and inventive step. Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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